

The Daily-Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES HOLT, JR., HIRSH BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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THE OLD SHOP.

UNDER

A New Administration.

THIS firm of Henshaw & Thomas having been dissolved, the business of the firm is now conducted by the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be exceeded by any dealer in the state,

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the reputation

established by the late firm for the

Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

fully maintain

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all times

an article that for durability of wear, quality of

workmanship, and price, will give him a call.

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

"Trusting his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore

accorded to the late firm, and the confidence of the public

generally to give him a call.

JANESVILLE, April 22d, 1862.

E. THOMAS.

J. A. DENELL.

ON hand and constantly receiving a good assortment

of

Fine Gold and Silver Gilt Watches,

The American Watch,

Sterling Silver Ware,

Silver Plated Ware,

Gold Pens,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Razors, Shears and Scissors,

Gold Pens,

Pretty Goods and Toys,

and in fact everything you can wish, will be constantly

on hand and for sale.

LITTLE LOWER

than you can buy elsewhere. Having a practical

knowledge of

Watch Repairing,

both in this country and Europe, I feel confident

I can satisfy my customers in any of the most difficult

work on Chronometers, Duplex or any other

work. Particular attention paid to

MAKING AND REPAIRING JEWELRY,

Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.

JANESVILLE, July 24th, 1862.

J. A. DENELL.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF

FRESH GOODS

Just Received.

I HEREBY inform my numerous patrons and the public

generally that I have just returned from the east

with a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman-

ship, cannot be beat.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:

1. The round toe, 2. From the

forward toe, 3. From the

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Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

If you want a remedy

for your cough or cold,

call on TALLMAN & COLLINS.

If you want a remedy

to purify the blood, it can

be found at TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Large quantities of Brown's

Brother's Tonic, as sold

daily by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Cocoa Nut Oil, Hair Oil.

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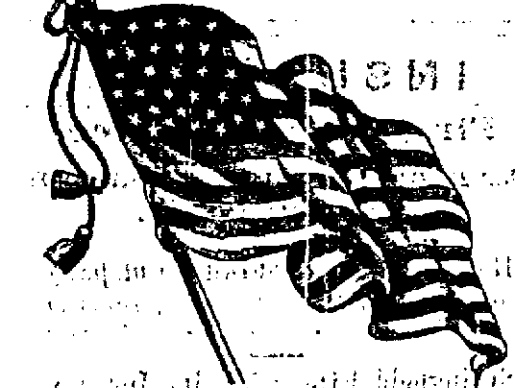
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Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Rebel Raid.

The recent rebel raid into Tennessee and Kentucky seems to have been quieted for the present, and the rebels driven off. Murfreesboro is now free from rebels, and a sufficient Union force is there to repel attack. Morgan has been driven back a Kentucky. Notwithstanding this there is an uneasy feeling along the whole line of those states. Cincinnati and Louisville are fearful that blows are to be aimed at them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the military spirit should be aroused in the vicinity of those cities. Enlistments are going on rapidly, there, and every thing indicates a determination to prepare for defense, and to make a determined effort to aid the government in putting an end to the rebellion. A gunboat is on the Ohio river, keeping watch, and there is general activity and vigilance among our troops in the southwest.

More Progress.

We regard the orders of Gen. Pope as possessing more importance than they would be entitled to if issued from any other place than Washington. In consequence of his headquarters being at the capital, we suppose that what he says may be taken as indicating the policy of the government. In this view we are encouraged to believe that the administration is at last progressing in the right direction. We would like to see it in its dealings with the people, and to see it frank in its intentions openly, on its own authority; but this has not been the habit, and we do not expect it at present. Mr. Lincoln probably says now, through one of his generals, what policy seems to him to be the best. We hope this is the right interpretation. If the late executive order embodies all the new policy, it will be barren of results, because it amounts to nothing but a recommendation to the generals to do certain things which some of them have been doing already.

The great question of the freedom of the slaves, even by the rebels, is left untouched, while that which is declared as the new policy is restricted to states in which, with one exception, our armies have barely a foothold. Why not apply the same remedies to rebels in the border states and North Carolina, as to the others? Does treason possess less turpitude in one state than in another?

The people want the slaves of all the rebels made free and used against their masters in the trenches and in the ranks, wherever and whenever they can be of service; and they want our armies to subsist on the enemy instead of guarding their property. This should be the openly declared will of the government, and nothing should be left to the commanders of departments in carrying out the main points of any policy that shall be adopted.

Trusting that the orders of Gen. Pope are forerunners of what is to come directly from the president, we look upon each one as indicating progress in the right direction.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Front Royal (Va.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: If Jackson, or any rebel force, gain possession of this valley this week, he would have a rich prize. The grain and wheat crops are now ripening, and from here to Harper's Ferry the ground is one continual granary. True, there are many fields that have been destroyed by the two armies, but there is enough left to furnish food for the whole people of Virginia for months to come. But I am afraid three-fourths of the crops will be lost. For want of labor to harvest, the wheat is fairly rotting in the fields.

Gen. Geary, whose force has been here for several days, sent out a scouting party a day or two since, near Buckton, and it succeeded in breaking up a camp of rebel guerrillas. Two prisoners were taken, and their toniquage destroyed.

There are not many men in town, most of the male population having enlisted or been drafted into the rebel army. What are left are rank secessionists, and would not scruple at committing any deed that would injure Union soldiers, if they had the chance. Scarcely a house in town but has a representative in the rebel army, and those who are left behind boast of it.

The women, as might be expected, are far more bitter in their denunciations of the north and the Union army than the men, and they let slip no opportunity of venting their rights, and of the high and chivalric conduct of the "noble" southern people.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.—The semi-annual statement of the condition of the banks of Wisconsin, as drawn up by the bank comptroller, is officially published on the next page. It includes all the banks, except the Commercial Bank of Racine, Kenosha County Bank, and Northern Bank of Green Bay. The following is a summary of the items of capital, circulation, etc., on the 7th of the present month:

Capital,	\$3,055,000.00
Circulation,	1,643,248.00
Deposits,	2,361,636.26
Specie,	3,659,348.24
Cash items,	112,187.72
Public Securities,	1,839,061.70

—Madison Journal.

"What did you give for that horse, neighbor?" "My note." "Well, that was cheap." The rebel soldiers, though among the filthiest of living creatures, are not hard to take.

MAJOR ZAGONYI'S GUIDE.

A Heroine of the War for the Union. BY ANNIE SAWYER DOWNE.

On the morning of the 24th day of last October, a somewhat novel scene unfolded itself before the door of a quiet farm-house about two miles from Springfield, Missouri. Two women and three young lads had just raised a very modest little flag; and as the wind floated it gracefully in the air, they gave three cheers for the stars and stripes—cheers which, if not loud, were certainly hearty. The younger of the women, Lucy Dudley, mother of the boys, stood gazing up to it, and as she thus gazed, her face put on an look of stern determination, and she murmured, low, almost between her shut teeth, "It shan't come down again while I live."

"Yes it will, mother," broke in one of the boys, "for the secessionists are in town again, and they'll make you."

"His mother did not notice him, but turning to the older woman said, "for William's sake, mother, we'll keep it up."

Even before she had done speaking, the sound of horses' feet was heard, and the youngest boy, clinging to her dress, tried to draw her into the house, crying out, "There they come now; oh mother, run!"

While the old grandmother, retreating behind the door, trembled visibly, but the mother stood firm, awaiting the men whom she knew only too well.

Only one little month before, they shot down her husband like a dog, because he said his house was his own, and he should hoist just what flag seemed to him best over it. They shot him before her eyes, and his heart's blood had sprinkled the very ground where she stood, and I wonder not that the look in her eye was scarcely womanly.

Down the road they came, a dozen Confederate ruffians, called soldiers by courtesy, and "chivalry" by Mr. Wm. Russell. They were well armed and mounted, and as they thundered up to the door, the leader shouted, "Down with that damned Yankee rag; if you don't, I'll blow your brains out."

No notice was taken; the woman might as well have been stone.

"Lucy Dudley, don't you hear me?" and he pointed a revolver at her.

"I hear, Bill Armstrong."

"Blasphemy then, why don't you mind?" "Because I won't."

"You won't, won't ye?" and he fired, but missed. "He swore madly at his horse for shying, and as he did so he said:

"This is my house and this is my flag; you can shoot me and then pull it down, you certainly won't before."

"One man shouted, 'We ain't out there!'—we don't kill women and children."

"You have killed women and children more than once," was the taunting answer. Several of the most daring of the rebels, full of the trust and quickened anger, her eyes, while they drew their pistols, but the leader, throwing up the weapon nearest to him, went on:

"Well, Luce, victuals and drink we've got to have, and we won't go under that cursed rag."

"Victuals and drink I can't help your having, but if I am going to get them for you, you come in through this door."

Evidently her look daunted them, for, bold as they were, they were bad, and they knew it; so with a rude laugh the captain dismounted, shouting "come on, boys," and leaving their horses to the children, they, one after another, went into the kitchen and drank eagerly of the whisky set before them.

As they thus drank, they became wonderfully communicative, and listening eagerly, Lucy heard that they had been sent out from Springfield, with some fifty soldiers, to see if anything could be seen of the advance guard of Fremont's army, who were supposed to be in the vicinity. She found that the party had been stopping at one place and another, drinking and devastating, and very naturally had divided, and that Armstrong meant to wait until the others came up, and start together from her house. She also learned that they had not seen anything of the Lincoln soldiers. She gave them their fill of liquor, she let them eat the best the house afforded, and as she was taking a pitcher to get more whisky, her keen ear caught the sound of a distant fire. Armstrong heard it too, and with an oath, said they lazy lubbers of his were at last coming, and the old woman must take some other dodge along.

Lucy had taken the pitcher, and closing the door behind her, almost flew into the yard, and taking the oldest boy by the shoulder, said in a terribly hoarse voice:

"Tom, run for your life over the mowing through the lane, and tell those men you meet to take down their flag, stop playing Yankee Doodle, come up through the lane with you, and they can get every one of these men! Don't let the grass grow under your feet now, boy."

The wind brought to her ears, what it never whispered to those drunken men, that instead of their comrades, their sternest foes would be around them.

Meanwhile Tommy's low head shot over the mowing, over the wall and through the narrow lane, reaching the great road just as a band of mowing men came in sight. He mounted at a jump, and waved his jacket, and the foremost one among them stopped.

"What is it, boy?"

"Marm wants your flogging man to stop playing on that thing, and have down with that flag, and come up to our house through the lane. Come on."

He was starting, but Zagonyi stopped him. "I don't understand boy; what does she want?"

"Tom was indignantly, 'wants you to nab some secessionists up to our house, but you needn't come if you don't wanter.'"

Something in his face struck one of the men and he said, "who is your marm, boy?"

"Lucy Dudley."

"Go ahead Major," shouted the fellow. "She's true blood; they shot her husband a month ago."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE. BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Gen. Dix, acting for the United States, and Gen. Hill, acting for the rebels, have made an arrangement for the immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

The navy department has received intelligence that the U. S. steamer Desoto captured the schooner Wm. White, while trying to get out of the Sabine Pass. The schooner was loaded with cotton.

The original manuscript of the executive order in regard to the seizure and use of property in the rebel states, &c., does not include North Carolina.

The machinery erected in the treasury building for stamping and not the printing of treasury notes, as erroneously stated.

Commander Dahlgren has entered upon his duties as chief of the bureau of ordnance. Capt. Harwood, his predecessor, has succeeded to the command of the Washington navy yard.

General Order No. 11.—Soldiers of army corps, divisions, brigades, and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines, or within their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes, and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted to the south, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified, if found again anywhere within our lines, or in the rear, they will be considered spies, and subject to the extreme rigor of military law.

Any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, and shall be found to have violated it, shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.

All communication whatever, with persons living within the lines of the enemy, is positively prohibited, except through the military authorities and in the manner specified by military law; and any person concerned in writing or carrying letters or messages, in any other way, will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the United States.

By command of Major General Pope. G. D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.—As to the recent act ordering the issue of postage stamps as legal tender, there is a clash between the secretary of the treasury and the postmaster general, each in the interests and protection of his own department, and neither of them knows exactly what to do about the matter.

Postmaster General Blair has quietly sold stamps till nearly a million of dollars has been taken—\$200,000 in New York alone—and then as quietly announces that they won't be redeemed at post offices, and if pasted on paper, or defaced, as they are sure to be by handling, they won't even be taken in payment of postage. It may be a good thing for the post office department, but hardly so agreeable to the people who have been buying stamps.

The treasury department seems undecided about what to do. It is turning out a bigger thing than they expected, and the practical difficulties seem almost insurmountable. There is great danger of war of counterfeits, and there seems no way to prevent it or to distinguish counterfeiters from genuine.

His plan of printing on thick paper without gum is decided upon, but nothing seems yet done to carry it out.

The Republican repeats its declaration about the nature of charges against Gen. Mitchell, and says Col. Norton who is preferring them, was arrested at one time by Gen. Mitchell for some breach of discipline, and is taking the present course in revenge.

These charges have not been preferred, but are informal rumors either at the war department or before the committee on the conduct of the war.

To-day's New York Tribune denounces the President's executive order, forwarded yesterday, as a wet blanket, because the negroes are not to be freed after being used in the army, and says if this is all that is to be done by the government in obedience to the confiscation bill, then the Union cause will have been fatally wounded in the house of its friends.

BALTIMORE, July 23. The American this afternoon publishes the following: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 22, 1862.

Things are very dull here. There is no thought of Gen. McClellan being superseded, although there is some talk in the northern papers of it. Either Gen. Meigs or Gen. Halleck will be commander in chief.

When the president was here Gen. McClellan recommended and urged such an appointment, but told the president not to allow his claim to interfere with his action in the matter.

There are probably thousand men now unable to do duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to James river. There is no movement whatever of troops. The rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side of the river, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when the gunboats shell them out.

New York, July 23. Col. Charles, of the Tammany regiment, released by the rebels, is here. He saw the iron-clad ram, and also a small iron gunboat at Richmond, and gives a description of the former. The rebel government treat our wounded the same as their own. The rebel officers admitted that their own and our wounded were dying so fast that they could not bury them. Col. Charles says the working classes of Richmond are Union at heart, but the despotism of the government prohibits the discussion of politics, except in the newspapers. Government was disposed to view the execution of Mumford at New Orleans as a murder, and make the demand for Butler, and in case of refusal to hang Gen. McClellan.

Wash. Cor. Phil. Press.—Among the many reports which are afloat to-day, is one that our troops will receive orders, in the course of a few days, to evacuate the present encampment on the James river. The position is a very unhealthy one, and the troops are suffering terribly from want of water. Diarrhea and dysentery are very prevalent.

Gen. McClellan is fully able to maintain his position, but will not—even if he does not evacuate Harrison's Landing—make an advance movement for some weeks.

To-Day's Report. [Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.] MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, July 23. At the city council this afternoon, the committee of conference again reported the resolution, introduced yesterday by the second branch, making an appropriation for bounty to volunteers, when the secessionists of the second branch again rejected it. There was considerable of a crowd, and much excitement. Several of the members were assaulted on leaving the chamber.

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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Thursday Evening, July 24, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Recent Rebel Raid.

The recent rebel incursion into Tennessee and Kentucky seems to have been quelled for the present, and the rebels driven off. Marietta is now free from rebels, and a sufficient Union force is there to repel attack. Morgan has been driven back in Kentucky. Notwithstanding this there is an uneasy feeling along the whole line of those states. Cincinnati and Louisville are fearful that blows are to be aimed at them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the military spirit should be aroused in the vicinity of those cities. Enlistments are going on rapidly, there, and every thing indicates a determination to prepare for defense, and to make a determined effort to aid the government in putting an end to the rebellion. A gunboat is on the Ohio river, keeping watch, and there is general activity and vigilance among our troops in the southwest.

MAJOR ZAGONYI'S GUIDE,
OR,
A Heroine of the War for the Union.
BY ANNIE SAWYER DOWNS.

On the morning of the 24th day of last October, a somewhat novel scene unfolded itself before the door of a quiet farm-house about two miles from Springfield, Missouri. Two women and three young ladies had just raised a very modest little flag; and as the wind floated it gracefully in the air, they gave three cheers for the stars and stripes—cheers which, if not loud, were certainly hearty. The younger of the women, Lucy Dudley, mother of the boys, stood gazing up to it, and as she thus gazed, her face put on a look of stern determination, and she murmured low, almost between her shut teeth, "it shan't come down again while I live."

"Yes it will, mother," broke in one of the boys, "for the seceders are in town again, and they'll make you."

His mother did not notice him, but turning to the older woman said, "for William's sake, mother, we'll keep it up."

Even before he had done speaking, the sound of horses' feet was heard, and the youngest boy, clinging to her dress, tried to draw her into the house, crying out, "There they come now; oh mother, run!" while the old grandmother, retreating behind the door, trembled visibly; but the mother stood firm, awaiting the men whom she had so often seen.

Only one little moment before, they shot down her husband like a dog, because he said his house was his own, and he should hoist just what flag seemed to him best over it. They shot him before her eyes, and his blood had sprinkled the very ground where she stood, and I wonder not that the look in her eye was scarcely womanly. Down the road they came, a dozen Confederate ruffians, called soldiers by courtesy, and "chivalry" by Mr. Wm. Russell. They were well armed and mounted, and as they came up to the door, the leader shouted, "Down with that damned Yankee rag; if you don't, I'll blow your brains out!"

No notice was taken; the woman might as well have been stone.

"Lucy Dudley, don't you hear me?" and he pointed a revolver at her.

"I hear, Bill Armstrong,"

"Blasphemy then, why don't you mind?"

"Because I won't."

"You won't, won't you?" and he fired, but missed. He swore madly at his horse for shying, and as he did so he said:

"This is my house, and this is my flag; I want it here, and I shall have it here; you can shoot me, and then pull it down, you certainly won't before."

One man shouted, "We s'nt out there to don't kill women and children!"

"You have killed women and children more than once," was the taunting answer. Several of the men, old neighbors of hers, felt the thrust and quailed before her eye, while others drew their pistols, but the leader, throwing up the weapon nearest to him, went on:

"Well, Luce, victuals and drink we've got to have, and we won't go under that cussing rag."

"Victuals and drink I can't help you having, but if I am going to get them for you, you come in through this door."

Evidently her look daunted them, for, bold as they were, they were bad, and they knew it; so with a rude laugh the captain dismounted, shouting "come on, boys," and leaving their horses to the children, they, one after another, went into the kitchen and drank eagerly of the whisky set before them. As they thus drank, they became wonderfully communicative, and hearing eagerly, Lucy heard that they had been sent out from Springfield, with some fifty others, to see if anything could be seen of the advance guard of Fremont's army, who were supposed to be in the vicinity. She found that the party had been stopping at one place and another, drinking and devastating, and very naturally had divided, and that Armstrong meant to wait until the others came up, and start together from her house. She also learned that they had not seen anything of the Lincoln soldiers. She gave them their fill of liquor, she let them eat the best the house afforded, and as she was taking a pitcher to get more whisky, her keen ear caught the sound of distant fire. Armstrong heard it too, and with a oath, said they lazy lubbers of his were at last coming, and the old woman must take some more doggers along.

Lucy had taken the pitcher, and closing the door behind her, almost flew into the yard, and taking the oldest boy by the shoulder, said in a terribly hoarse voice:

"Tom, run for your life over the mowing through the lane, and tell those men you meet to take down their flag, stop playing Yankee Doodle, come up through the lane with you, and they can get every one of these men! Don't let the grass grow under your feet now, boy."

The wind brought to her ears, what she never whispered to those drunken men, that instead of their comrades, their sternest foes would be around them.

Meanwhile Tommy's tow head shot over the mowing, over the wall and through the narrow lane, reaching the great road just as a band of mounted men came in sight. He mounted a stump, and waved his jacket, and the foremost one among them stopped.

"What is it, boy?"

"Marm wants your firing man to stop playing on that thing, and have down with that flag, and come up to our house through the lane."

He was starting, but Zagonyi stopped him. "I don't understand boy; what does she want?"

Tom was indignant, "wants you to nab some seceders up to our house, but you needn't come if you don't want."

Something in his face struck one of the men and he said, "who is your marm, boy?"

"Lucy Dudley."

"Go ahead Major," shouted the fellow. "She's true blood; they shot her husband a month ago."

Zagonyi, followed by a portion of his men, wheeled into the lane, trying to keep Tommy in sight; and soon they came in view of the low house, and the noisy mirth of the confederates was distinctly heard.

Armstrong never suspected, even ordering Mrs. Dudley to "show them right in."

She went to the door, and they needed not that she should speak; her piercing, eager look told everything. They surrounded the room. Zagonyi's clear voice ordered those inside to surrender, while at the same moment, the fiercer gave an exultant—

"Yankee Doodle come to town."

Armstrong saw the trap, and fired his revolver, hitting the gray haired old grandmother, leveling her to the ground. Nobody noticed the shot excepting Tommy, as he held her bleeding head on his knees he never shed a tear, but he is on one of Com. Foot's gunboats as a powder monkey, to-day, and he never hands a charge but he thinks of that terrible hour. One or two were wounded, but the struggle was soon over, and the rebels were marched back gaily.

Zagonyi must take the prisoners with him; for men couldn't be spared to guard them; and as they were all in front of the door before starting, Mrs. Dudley, who knew every inch of ground in the vicinity, undertook to tell them a nearer road to the town. They understood not her hurried, nervous directions, and she started as if to go with them; then she remembered her dying mo-

ther, and drew back, calling Tommy from the sufferer's side to take the place in her stead.

But the dying woman's faint voice stopped her. "You go, Lucy, he might make a mistake; he will take care of me, and we'll keep the old flag flying."

The reserve in the late by Zagonyi's order had already come up, and Lucy only stayed to kiss the pale lips and precious face, then she mounted her own stout mare and led the way. She guided them safely in the intricate path up to the very edge of the ravine, where, according to Armstrong's talk, she knew the rebels were hidden. It was the very spot Zagonyi wished to be in, and she had saved him a long stretch of dangerous road. Then she fell back to the rear, just as Zagonyi's eye took in the whole of his position. Desperate! What will he say; what will those men who have been taunted with being holiday soldiers on the pavements of St. Louis do?

"Soldiers, your war cry is, Fremont and the Union. Draw sabres, by the right flank, quick trot, march!"

His voice, shrill and intense, pierced every heart, and as those bright sabres glittered in the sun, the little band sped to their deadly work. I wonder not that Lucy Dudley's brown mare kept pace, as eager as her mistress to do gallant work. That battle will always burn on the pages of history, and I need write none of its details here; only this much, that everywhere helping off the wounded, handing weapons, doing anything, everything that a cool head and a steady hand could do, was Lucy Dudley.

At last the day was over; and as Zagonyi gathered the remnants of his force about him, he shrank back, for he could not count the dead, and it took not long to number the living.

Where was Lucy Dudley? Hardly one of those bloody, blackened faces but could tell of some good deed she had done for them during those long and dreadful hours. Even while they were speaking of her, she came in sight, but not now mounted on her brown mare, but instead, the mare was harnessed to a market wagon, and its broad bottom was covered with wounded soldiers. She was walking beside it holding the reins, and looking fearfully pale and tired; for now the excitement was past, her womanhood was uppermost, and her only care was to help the wounded and comfort the dying. They knew she was taking their suffering comrades to the shelter of her own house, and not a man from the major down but would have been eager to escort her, but she refused them all; and when the major pressed the matter, she told him she knew the way better than they did, and she was enough alone. They gathered around her, they called her all the noble and heroic names, such as men use in moments of elevation of soul; but she looked surprised, and answered, almost coldly,

"Why shouldn't I do what I could? My grandmother did at Bunker Hill, and my husband died at Concord."

"They bent low before her as she turned away, and not one of those strong-handed German fellows will ever forget the woman who fought side by side with them at the battle of Springfield. Home she went to find the old mother dead, and the children hiding from retreating rebels; but the flag still waved, and as the poor, pale fellow, the cart caught sight of its blessed folds, they gave a feeble shout, touching in its weakness.

All through the winter she nursed and fed that household of sufferers; and as one after another grew strong and left her, she asked of them was, that they would strike manly blows for their country, and keep always the noble war cry of Zagonyi, "the Union and Fremont," close to their hearts. I thank God for that woman. No Dudley that ever won the spurs in the olden days had a braver or more loving heart than hers.—*Springfield Republican.*

Recruits for the "Janesville Volunteers" Wanted.

We cheerfully comply with the request to publish the following correspondence:

CAMP OF THE 2d WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, VA., July 20, 1862.

To J. BOWMAN DOR, Esq., Mayor of Janesville.

DEAR SIR:—In the exigencies of the times, which imperatively require the immediate filling up of the regiments now in the field, I desire to call your attention, and through you, the attention of the patriotic people of Janesville, to the condition of my company, the first to enter the service of the country from Janesville. Starting in June, 1861, 108 strong, by losses in battle, in camp and on marches, the numbers of my command have been so greatly reduced that 30 men are required to fill it up to the maximum of 101 men.

I hope and believe that the patriotism of the people of Janesville, and the pride to sustain those who have gone from her limits, will induce them at once to take measures to recruit "The Janesville Volunteers." This duty must of necessity devolve upon the citizens of Janesville, since those now in the field cannot attend to it themselves. And if this duty be undertaken with the spirit and enterprise characteristic of our patriotic town, I know it will be accomplished. May we not rely upon Janesville to aid us at once in this hour of our country's need? I remain your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. ELY,
Capt. Co. D, 2d Reg't. Wis. Vols.

SIR:—The exigencies of the service will not allow me to send an officer from Capt. Ely's company to recruit it. I therefore hope that the people of Janesville will enter into this with the spirit and enterprise that they are so famous for.

Capt. Ely's company is now a first class company, and one that any man may be proud to be a member of.

Since the recent change of commanders we look forward confidently to active service. We feel confident that we will, from now to the end of the war, be of use to our country. I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. O'CONNOR,
Col. 2d Wis. Regiment.

To J. BOWMAN DOR, Mayor of Janesville, Wisconsin.

JOURNAL PRINTERS EXIST FOR THE WAR.

This morning John K. Conklin, foreman of the Evening Journal newspaper company, and Truman D. Griffin and John C. Roll—three of the best printers in the city and whom the Journal office reluctantly spared from among its busy band of workers—signed the "Chicago Board of Trade Battery" muster-roll, and are now enlisted for the war. They are highly respectable young gentlemen, and full of patriotic ardor. The Journal will feel a special interest in this battery.

We learn that a number of printers from other offices have also joined this battery. Three other Journal printers are about to enlist for the war.—*Chicago Journal.*

Why is a bawky horse like a genuine Yankee? Because it is difficult to sell him a second time.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating one.

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large force of policemen was present, who protected the obnoxious members to their houses. But for this, they would have been roughly handled. A large police force is now protecting their houses.

New York, July 23.

The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans the 16th, arrived here to-night. She has 150 bbls. sugar, and also some other cargo. The body of Lieut. De Kay. Among the passengers are Gen. Shepley, Col. Currier, Capt. Nelson, Lieut. Cowan, Captain Gould, Lieut. Briggs, Appleton and Hayes, Capt. Palmer, and 469 sick and discharged soldiers from Butler's division.

New Orleans papers show the city to be unusually healthy and quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Special to Times.—Adj. Gen. Russell, of Pennsylvania, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War touching the proclamation of the government accepting Gen. Russell's resignation. The adj. general would be more successful in Pennsylvania, than for the longer period. An order will be issued to-morrow, by Sec'y Stanton, on the subject.

The reported intelligence from Warren and the capture of two cavalry companies, gives rise to some speculation on the position of affairs in that region.

Gen. Pope leaves to-morrow or Friday for the field. Ex-Senator Upham, of New York, has been appointed judge, under the new slave trade treaty, to represent his government at Cape, Gen. and Hope. He proceeds at once to the Cape.

Tribune's special.—Maj. Gen. Cassius M. Clay is expected home within a week. The question of assigning a new command to Gen. Fremont and Gen. Jim Lane is under consideration. The army on James river is, according to authoritative advices from the peninsula, entirely safe against attack from any quarter.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Herald's dispatch.—General Seward in Baltimore, who are supposed to be well posted, say that Stonewall Jackson with a force is sent to the valley of the Shenandoah to keep Pope occupied there.

A small force under Magruder is to push down the peninsula to threaten Newport News and prevent the removal of the troops from that place, and about 50,000 men are to be pushed to the James river, below Gen. McClellan's position, while the whole of the rest of the army at Richmond is marched rapidly upon Washington.

Col. Phelps, the newly appointed military governor of Arkansas, left this city to-day.

The Herald says the telegraph advices which we publish this morning from Washington, throw a flood of light upon the late ministerial and military consultations in that quarter, especially upon the order of the 22d, from the war department, defining the enforcement of the confiscation act. It thus appears that between the republican radicals and conservatives the cabinet has been upon the verge of a complete dissolution; that Mr. Seward had made up his mind to resign his position, if his cabinet and magnanimous councils were to be superseded by the violent measures demanded by the abolition fanatics; that this policy would have led to an entire reconstruction of the cabinet, and that to avoid such embarrassments at this crisis, and especially to retain the valuable services of Mr. Seward, in this state, the president has resolved to harmonize, as far as possible, the execution of the confiscation and militia acts with the conservative war policy which thus far has marked every act, message, or order of proclamation.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 19th has the following:

Reports continue to reach us of the movement of the enemy in the vicinity of the Rapidan.

It was stated yesterday, that several regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were on this side of the river. It was thought probable that an attempt would be made to keep open communication with the main body of the Union army by means of a bridge at a point some distance from the rail road station.

Our latest reports from Fredericksburg indicate a Union advance from the early part of the day; a decided uneasiness was manifested among the invaders there, and preparations were progressing for a speedy exit.

An innumerable number of vessels have ascended the Rappahannock river, and other means of transportation were being used in the removal of the vast amount of stores that it is understood were accumulated at that place.

It is not unlikely the stores are being removed under the apprehension that our forces design an attack upon that point. From dispatches which reach us, the movements of the enemy in the valley of Virginia, and along the line of the Rappahannock, are warrented in believing there is evident fear, in the federal capital, that there is to be a change of policy in the future conduct of the war.

The Inquirer says: "To assault McClellan in his present position, or to invade Maryland, or to advance against Washington direct, or whatever other campaign the future may develop, we know our army, rested and recruited, in numbers and spirit, will be ready to follow their leader wherever he may lead. A vigorous prosecution of our present success we know to be evidently the design and purpose of our authorities, and the ignorance that exists in the public mind as to where the campaign will point we consider are of the best indication of true success."

Government has issued to the different generals commanding divisions in his army corps, requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpeper county, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, July 24.

Special to World.—New York Dispatch, July 23. Pursuant to an order of Gen. Pope, Capt. Chandler, of Gen. King's staff, arrested, last night, a number of influential citizens of Fredericksburg, to be held as hostages for the return of certain Union men carried off by the rebels last spring. The parties were taken from their beds, at night, and sent to Washington. There is a large number of individuals visiting their families on furlough from the rebel army, and plans are being arranged for their capture, to-night. Day before yesterday, the 3rd Indiana cavalry met the enemy several miles from here, on the Richmond road, leaving one killed and six prisoners. The companies of the Brooklyn 14th, and a squadron of the Harris Light Cavalry are in pursuit of the enemy.

PORT MONROE, July 23.

The Union prisoners who arrived at Ft. Monroe yesterday on the steamer Kennebec were from Richmond, and will all remain in the hospitals near this place for the present. There were about 200 of them, most of whom are doing well. They say they were very well treated by the rebels while in prison, only they were kept closely confined and their food was bad, but this was not so much from neglect as from necessity. They say the surgeons at Richmond acted nobly and in a self-sacrificing spirit towards our sick and wounded prisoners, going wherever they were sent, and remaining with them while in prison, taking the greatest care of them night and day.

Union troops are almost daily arriving at this place, making a very short stay and then passing up the James river to join Gen. McClellan or Gen. Burnside's division.

The weather continues cool, and the sick are rapidly recovering. Many are now convalescent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, June 24.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. King, on the 22d, from Fredericksburg, returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a Confederate cavalry company, about 100 strong, stationed near Cornwell church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn and provisions, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. An hour later a large body of Stewart's cavalry came up to attack them, and these too were defeated and driven across the North Anna river, and pursued until within eight of Hanover Junction.

Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles, and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of cavalry, were accomplished in 29 hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not the names of the commanding officers; and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as particulars are received.

The damage done to the Virginia Central railroad by the expedition of the 19th instant, has not yet been repaired.

Signed,
JOHN POPE,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Pilot KNOW, Mo. July 24.

It is reported, this morning, that the detachment of four companies under Major Lippert, sent out from River Station by Gen. Pope, to intercept the guerrillas who made the raid upon Greenville, had fallen in with the enemy, completely dispersing the band, taking sixteen prisoners and recovering all the booty taken at Greenville. No further particulars yet received.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will contribute \$50,000 to provide for the bounty of volunteers.

New York, July 24.

Flour market heavy, 54 1/2c lower; sales 8,600 bbls. at 5,004.25 super western; 5,355.50 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 13,277 bus., market less active, less buoyant; sales 100,000 bus. at 1.24, 1.19 Chicago spring; 1.16, 1.22 Milwaukee club.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.

Flour in active demand. Wheat closed dull at 93 3/8 for No. 2 and 1; receipts 51,000 bushels. Freight 11c wheat to Buffalo, closing steady.

THE FEELING IN IRELAND.—The Dundalk Democrat says:

"The American Union is the best friend of Ireland in the world. We beg to tell the Irish in America that the people of Ireland are nearly to a man, with the cause of the Union, and against the wicked rebellion of the minor whippers. They do not forget the good deeds of the Republic in their day of distress, and they heartily wish success to the stars and stripes, and a speedy defeat to that audacious faction who have revolted against the freest government mankind has ever witnessed."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—At the inspection of the fire department yesterday, as the companies were about moving down East Water street, De Witt Pratt, a member of Liberty Hose, who had hold of the rope when the company started to run, stumbled and fell, and the wheels of the carriage passed over his head, fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the nearest drug store, but before a physician could be summoned, he was dead.—*Wisconsin.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW LEATHER STORE
ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock of

LEATHER,
FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries!

ALSO

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of the

Best Stock in the Market.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

dawtf J. C. BAILEY. apl4dt

CUSTOM GRINDING.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

HANCOCK & SUTHERLAND have rented the Custom Department of the Big Mill. This machine is unequalled for the grinding of this mill, since its late thorough repairs, is well known, and the lessees will give their own attention to the grinding of the grain entrusted to them.

Corn and Feed

Ground promptly and in good order. The Farmers and citizens generally of Rock county are invited to give us a call.

J. M. HANCOCK,
A. SUTHERLAND.

Janesville, June 4th, 1862. 41w4

AMERICAN HARVESTER
AND
Self-Raker!

THINK above is the engraving of the American Harvester with the Self-Raker attached. As a mower it is unequalled. As a combined two horse machine, for both reaping and mowing, it has no superior; while with the self-raker attached it is claimed to have advantage over all.

J. S. CHAPIN,
33wtf at P. S. Kidder's Store.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Colwell and this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts due to the late firm will be collected by Chas. R. Colwell, and all debts due the firm will be paid by said Chas. R. Colwell. We will also continue the Drug and Grocery business as heretofore.

C. R. COLWELL,
R. F. COLWELL.

Janesville, April 12th, 1862. apl4dt

Desirable City Property
FOR SALE CHEAP.

23 A two-story DWELLING HOUSE and lot, south-east cor. Bluff and North Second sts., 3d ward.

24 A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE and lot, south-east cor. Caroline and Anna sts., 2d ward, 2d and 3d wards.

25 One VACANT LOT near 2d Ward School.

All the above have Fruit and Shade Trees and Shrubby in abundance, of ten to fifteen years growth.

Wm. D. DUFFY,
Gazette Office, Janesville, Wis.

Parrott & Storey's,
Opposite Central Bank.

LONDON EXHIBITION!

MCKEY & BRO. will sell tickets from New York to London and return, good for six months, First class, \$300. Third class, \$150. \$60 for steam ships, calling at: Queenstown, Cork Harbor, Ireland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bailey's Boot & Shoe Store
HAS BEEN
REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK
to the
OPPOSITE SIDE OF MAIN ST.,
one door south of
Tallman & Collins' Drug Store.
Jy14dwtf

Medical Card.

TREAT & DODGE,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Janesville, Wis.
Office in Jackson & Smith's New Building, East Milwaukee St., 3d story. [E. F. R. S. D.]
Janesville, May 14th, 1862. apl4dwtf

REMOVAL
DR. M. B. JOHNSON
has removed to
Jackson & Smith's New Building,
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. 41dw4

REMOVAL!
DR. B. F. PENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS
DENTAL ROOM
to the new block of Jenkins & Dwyer, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. 41dw4

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Best in the World.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
Continue to sign WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.
Factory, No. 81, Barclay Street, New York.
my31 [Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.] daw4

ECHELIN & FOOTE,
Merchant Tailors
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING
OLDS, CASHMERE, VESTINGS, &c.
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.
CUSTOM WORK
Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. 11dw4

ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK
COMSTOCK & HARTWICK,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
No. 60 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.
m4dw4

INSURANCE
HEAD-QUARTERS!
LAPPIN'S BLOCK,
Janesville, Wis.—Wisconsin.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
OVER
\$15,000,000!

The undersigned will issue
FIRE, LIFE & MARINE POLICIES
in the following
Sound Insurance Companies:

Home Insurance Co., N. Y., \$1,500,000
Phoenix Ins. Co., Hartford, 550,000
Liverpool & London Fire & Life, 6,300,000
Continental Insurance Co., N. Y., 1,071,500
City Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford, 302,314
Security Insurance Co., N. Y., 650,000
Merchants' Ins. Co., Hartford, 250,000
New England Ins. Co., Hartford, 230,000
Western Mass. Ins. Co., Pittsfield, 225,000
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., Newark, 4,000,000

Jy19dwtf
E. L. DIMOCK, Agent,
For Janesville and Vicinity.

A Slight Cold,
Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hoarseness, Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers
will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box. In Janesville, by TALLMAN & COLLINS, 3d COURT ST., and all dealers in medicines. my12dw4

Union Envelopes!
A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag of our Union beautifully printed on them, may be found at
J. C. BAILEY, 33wtf

Call for
FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER
At the Hardware Store of
August 31st, 0. R. J. RICHARDSON. apl4dt

Keep Your Feet Dry
By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative Price 10 cents.

Whitewash Brushes!
All styles and sizes, Very Cheap at
COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.
May 5th, 1862. my4dt

Choice Havana Segars!
NONE equal to them in this city. Call and try them.
Jy13dw4f COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

IF YOU WANT
Good 6s Black Silks
call at
Janesville, July 15th, 1862. MCKEY & BRO'S. Jy15dw4f

Rats, Rats, Rats!
Can be killed by thousands by using Oostar's Rat Extirminator. For sale at
Jy15dw4f COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

Kerosene Lamp Shad!
A FEW more of these "Ball Run" Lamp Shades received at
Jy15dw4f WHEELER'S, Main Street.

New Styles of Fall Carpets
call at
Janesville, July 16th, 1862. MCKEY & BRO'S. Jy16dw4f

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Class	Depart	Arrive
Chicago, through	11:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
St. Paul, through	12:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	1:30 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	2:30 P. M.	11:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	3:30 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	4:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	5:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	6:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	7:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	8:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	9:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	10:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
St. Paul, via Chicago	11:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 5th, 1892:

Gov. Salomon and the War Meeting.
A reply from Gov. Salomon to an invitation to be present at the war meeting in this city next Saturday leads to the expectation that he will be present and make an address. Let there be a full attendance of the people of the county at this meeting.

Meeting of the Workmen.

At the meeting of the workmen, at the Hyatt House Hall, on Tuesday evening, H. S. Woodruff was called to the chair. After briefly stating that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the late action of the common council on the war ordinance, and to take measures to test their authority for enforcing that ordinance, the following committee and officers were appointed:

Joseph James, W. V. Taylor and Daniel Dolan were appointed a business committee.

Patrick Burns of the 1st ward, Mr. Cox of the 2d ward, Frank Bell of the 3d ward, J. Lawler of the 4th ward, were appointed a committee to collect funds.

Wm. Winkley was appointed treasurer, with instructions to pay the balance of money into the soldiers relief fund whenever the majority of the business committee shall consider the ordinance question settled, in the name of the workmen of Janesville.

Many high, left-handed compliments, were paid to those members of the common council most deserving them, by those not claiming the honor of being workmen, after which the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That we, the petitioners, do condemn the act of the common council in enforcing said ordinance, that it is unjust, and that it tends to engender bad feelings towards the city authorities.

Resolved, That it is not democratic, from the fact that the majority should rule; and where it does not, no republican form of government can exist.

Resolved, The majority of the common council showed, by their inconsistencies in debate, that they were working for their own interest and not that of their constituents.

Resolved, That we will oppose said ordinance by all legal means on our power; that we will call and every one of us give our mite to pay the expenses of any proceedings in law which may be caused by the enforcing of said ordinance.

Resolved, That the majority of the common council, by their late action, have rendered themselves unworthy of the confidence and respect of the people of this city.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, personally, to seek to remove from office every member of the board of aldermen who has voted for enforcing this unjust and oppressive law, by opposing their re-election to office; so long as we remain citizens of Janesville, to defeat their election to any and every office that they may desire to obtain hereafter, having lost all confidence in men that have ignored the sacred right of petition.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in one of the public journals in this city.

WM. WINKLEY, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL.—Owing to the occupation of Lappin's Hall, on the 30th inst., by the State Teachers' Association, the visit of the Continentals to this city will be postponed until probably Monday, August 4th.

For the Janesville Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Next week, on Tuesday, the state convention of teachers is to be held for the first time in this city. This organization has been in existence a long time, and has held its annual sessions in different parts of the state. It now proposes to hold a session in this city. The usage heretofore has been for the citizens in places where the convention has been held to furnish accommodations to teachers in attendance free of charge. The committee of arrangements have asked of the board of education of this city to furnish accommodations free to lady teachers only, and the board have promised to do so. A committee have visited nearly all the families in the city for that purpose, and I am sorry to say with very poor success. Not more than half the requisite accommodation has yet been secured. I wish to call the attention of our citizens to this matter, believing that there is really no lack of disposition on their part to do what is necessary in the matter. If this convention is shabbily entertained, it will not add much to the credit of the city. The names of those who are willing to entertain ladies, can be left at Mr. Dearborn's bookstore, or at my office, with the number that each will accommodate.

H. N. COVSKO, Clerk of Board of Education.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The crisis is upon us, we cannot escape it if we would, and we should not if we could. We have talked to each other long enough at the street corners and in our neighborhood of what we want to be done. Now let us, on Saturday next at the war meeting, embody in a strong, plain, emphatic resolutions all we want the executive to do. There is no doubt but that the president is now feeling the public pulse, and it will, in a great measure, depend on the tone of this and other meetings which are being held all over the north and west as to how stringent will be his future course in relation to the rebels. Let him be forced along by strong public opinion that to him will be irresistible. I believe he is on the right track, but it is our duty to propel him onward.

UNION.

KEY FOUND.—A lost key has been left at this office for the owner.

EARLY AND ACQUAINTANCE.—Mr. D. L. Mills left at our office, this morning, a fine lot of green corn, one of the early products of his well attended garden.

TO THE PEOPLE!

If You Want

New Fall Styles of Carpeting.

McKAY & BRO'S.

WE have just received this day 50 pieces new style

CARPETS

purchased by N. McKay for cash before the advance.

If you wish to get new and fashionable

DRESS GOODS,

being the importation of this month, and at the lowest

prices ever known in this country, you will call

at McKay & Bro's.

LAWNS,

as low as 6 cents.

BAREGES,

at 10 cents to 1 shilling.

ORGANDY MULLS,

at 10 to 15 cents.

BLACK SILKS,

as low as 6 shillings. Full yard wide

FACTORY,

for a shilling.

PRINTS,

as low as 6 cents.

MADDER PRINTS,

at 10 cents, at 11 cents, or 9 pence for one dollar.

Buy in mind that these goods are worth more money

per yard than

BLEACHED SHEETING

at 1 shilling.

ENGLISH PRINTS,

specialties, and all other goods, at the yard.

Notwithstanding the great advance in Cotton Goods, we

still continue to deal out

Great Bargains

which have given our store such a wide spread reputation.

Remember that our goods were bought for net cash,

personally by Edward M. McKay (who is now at and has

been in New York for the past 6 weeks) and at prices

twenty per cent less

than other stores will have to pay today.

Janesville, July 15th, 1892. McKay & Bro.

FURNITURE.

HAVING sold my old stock of Furniture I would

now say to the citizens of Janesville and its

rounding country that I have an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

of the latest styles and patterns of

Parlor, Chamber and Common Furniture,

which was purchased for cash previous to the war tax

taking effect. Purchasing in large quantities to supply

two stores made me to compete with any other house

in the west and at

Sell Cheaper than the Cheapest

for cash, either at Janesville, Wis., or Dixon, Ill. Also

Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates,

Oil Paintings, &c.

C. W. S.

constantly keep on hand, which will sell cheaper than

any other house in Janesville. Also,

LEWIS' PATENT SPRING BED,

Beware of an imitation spring that is sold in this city

for the genuine Lewis' spring. I keep the genuine

spring and to order.

Work made to order and repairing done on short

notice. J. W. MOSES, Janesville, Wis., 113 N. 3rd St.

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PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office, LAFIN'S BLOCK.

UP STAIRS.

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a

RUDDLES JOBBER,

Exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST PRESSING cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Ball Tickets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that any kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS, CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES, HAND BILLS,

PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS, BALL TICKETS,

LABELS, WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES OF HAND, BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS, POSTERS,

RECEIPTS, TICKETS,

BLUE BRIEFS, BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES,

NOTICES, &c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have an employment a form where good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

Some of the proprietors are also given to every job done. In the office, and an expert by the office the job will be repaired without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing it.

in the fullest confidence that they will be ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

Hot, Bowen & Wilcox.

1862

Chicago and North-Western Railway

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday May 26th Trains leave Janesville:

Accommodation Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A. M.

Day Express, for Chicago, 8:00 A. M.

Night Express, for Chicago, 11:00 P. M.

Chicago Express, for Chicago, 1:00 P. M.

Chicago Express, for Chicago, 3:00 P. M.

Chicago Express, for Chicago, 5:00 P. M.

Chicago Express, for Chicago, 7:00 P. M.

Chicago Express, for Chicago, 9:00 P. M.

Chicago Express, for Chicago, 11:00 P. M.

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Great Western Railway Company's

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

Via Great Western, New York and Connecting Roads, to and from the East and West.

CONTROLLED and operated by the Roads using the line.

General Freight and Ticket Office, corner of La and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Mark Packings, "Via Western" Office, La and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Merchants visiting the office are requested to call at the Company's Freight and Ticket Office for bills of lading, etc.

Western Agent, Lakeside, Dearborn, La, Chicago, March 14, 1861.

1861

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

American Express Co., Proprietors.

FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

FORWARDS goods at a more expeditious rate than any other line running west, except the regular Express Co. line.

Through tickets will be given at the regular rate from New York and Boston, with the entire route from New York and Boston to Chicago, and from Chicago to the West.

Mark all packages.

"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"

and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, New York, and at depot, corner of La and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

General Office of the Great Western Railway, La and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Janesville, Wis., ap24dms

Michigan Central and Great Western (Canada) Railway.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of La, Chicago.

6:00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, 1 day

9:45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, 1 day

7:00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, 1 day

7:00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, 1 day

Through tickets for sale at the principal offices in the West, and at the General Office, corner of La and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

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LEGAL.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the State of Wisconsin, on or before the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the printing of the following:

1. A book of 100 copies, of the following: The Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, as amended to the 1st day of January, 1859, in favor of the above named bidder, to be printed on the highest bid, and to be printed on the highest bid, and to be printed on the highest bid.

2. A book of 100 copies, of the following: The Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, as amended to the 1st day of January, 1859, in favor of the above named bidder, to be printed on the highest bid, and to be printed on the highest bid, and to be printed on the highest bid.

3. A book of 100 copies, of the following: The Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, as amended to the 1st day of January, 1859, in favor of the above named bidder, to be printed on the highest bid, and to be printed on the highest bid, and to be printed on the highest bid.

4. A book of 100 copies, of the following: The Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, as amended to the 1st day of January, 1859, in favor of the above named bidder, to be printed on the highest bid, and to be printed on the highest bid, and to be printed on the highest bid.

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LEGAL.